THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1830. NO. 62.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST.

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps;

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR

LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes, Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths, Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather, Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage, Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards, Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Solis, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale*, at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes*. Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants*, as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

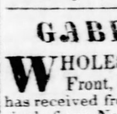
CHINA!

JUST RECEIVED, from the French Potteries, at Paris, a very splendid and rich assortment of CHINA, consisting of *DINNER, TEA,* and *COFFEE SETS*, complete, with Mantel and Table Ornaments to correspond. The patterns are of the latest fashion, and the *quality* of the ware is superior to any China in our market.

T. G. GAYLORD, 98 Wood Street.

April 2, 1830—4w.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Clk of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

**** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

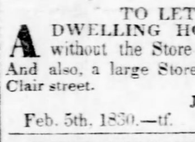
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front.

And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu. Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sake's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

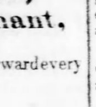
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation, and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—

TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug 25, 1826.—tf *Allegheny Town*

W. RHOADS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 12, BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services for the Purchase or Sale of Goods, and for the Forwarding of the same to any part of the U. States.

PROPERTY directed to his care, for either purpose will meet with prompt and due attention; for which Commission will be charged, at the lowest rates.

In Forwarding goods to the West, by way of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, particular attention will be given to their immediate and least expensive transportation; at either of which places, Owners can, as may be most convenient, settle Freight and Charges.

GOODS by the Boston and Providence Lines, by the "New York and Baltimore Despatch Line" Packets, and by the "Baltimore and Philadelphia Despatch Line" Packets through the Canal, are landed near his Warehouses, which will prevent injury to Goods from drayage, and save that expense.

Merchandise will be received and shipped by the above lines of packets, or to the south, free of commission.

A Packet of the "Baltimore and New York Despatch Line," leaves Coffee House Slip, New York, and Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday.

TRUMBULL & THURSTON, 119 Front st. N. Y.
W. RHOADS, 12 Bowley's Wharf, Balt. *Agents.*

Also, a Packet of the "Philadelphia and Baltimore Despatch Line," through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, sails daily, from No. 4 North Wharves, Philadelphia, and 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

ALONZO WAKEMAN, 4 N. W. Philadelphia.
W. RHOADS, 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,
Agents.

REFER TO ANDERSON & ATTERBURY,
Commission Merchants, Wheeling.

April 13, 1830.—3t

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate*, and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors*, both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice*, is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous*.

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid*. It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon*, and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Poetry.

AN ODE.

FROM MOORE'S LIFE OF LORD BYRON.

There was a day—there was an hour,
While earth was Gaul's—Gaul thine—
When that immeasurable power
Unsated to resign,
Had been an act of purer fame
Than gathers round Marengo's name
And gilded thy decline,
Through the long twilight of all time,
Despite some passing clouds of crime.

But thou forsooth must be a king,
And don the purple vest,
As if that foolish robe could wring
Remembrance from thy breast.
Where is that faded garment? where
The gewgaws thou wert fond to wear,
The star—the string—the crest?
Vain, froward child of empire! say,
Are all thy playthings snatch'd away?

Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great;
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but one!

Miscellany.

MENZIKOFF, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Menzikoff, the celebrated Russian minister, experienced the most sudden reverse of fortune that ever fell to the lot of a mortal in this changing world.

We copy the following account from the Albion.

At the death of Peter the Great, the power of Menzikoff increased. Catharine I., who owed her elevation to the throne to the intrigues of that minister, retained him in that high situation to the day of her death. In her last will, she desired that Peter the II. might be united to Menzikoff's daughter—a proof of the ascendancy of the favorite over Catharine, and of the gratitude of the Empress. The intrigues, the despotism, the arrogance, and the disrespectful character of Menzikoff towards the young Emperor, changed the fortune of himself and daughter, and hurled him from his envied greatness to the depth of misery. The Emperor had frequently complained to his young companion of the tyranny of his minister, and his wish, had he the power, to escape from his vigilance.

Two powerful and implacable enemies assisted the young czar in this attempt, and destroyed the influence of Menzikoff forever.

Menzikoff saw the danger which awaited him; he remained some time in suspense, but counting on the assistance of his numerous friends, hastily departed for the capital, meditating the most signal vengeance on his enemies; but precautions were too well taken, and his downfall certain. On presenting himself at the palace, he found the guard changed, and the garrison under arms. He was repulsed from the entrance with threats and insolence; and finding all attempts vain to gain an interview with the Emperor, he retired to his own dwelling. He now no longer found the crowd of courtiers anxious to be noticed, or grateful for the slightest recognition. He walked unattended to his palace, which was surrounded by troops the instant he entered. He was arrested by the officer in command and desired to depart the next day for his residence in Rennebourg, a large estate, and fortified, belonging to Menzikoff, and distant about one thousand versts from St. Petersburgh. This order extinguished the last ray of hope, and he saw instantly future ruin; he is said to have remarked—'I have committed great crimes, but it is for the Emperor alone to punish me." These words excited some suspicion relative to the death of Catharine.

Menzikoff was allowed a considerable favor: he was permitted to carry with him his most valuable effects, and to be accompanied by as many servants as he thought proper to command. On the noon of the following day he departed: it is asserted that he chose that hour in hopes the feelings of the people might be excited in his favor, and that the Emperor might still be induced to pardon him. He made a foolish and pompous display, more in the character of a minister in favor, than an exiled prince. His family, with himself, were seated in the most brilliant of his state carriages; his numerous other vehicles, the baggage, servants, horses, &c., formed a grand CORTEGE. He even affected to notice the people as he passed: and if in the crowd he saw one with whom he had been personally acquainted, he called him by name and wished him adieu. This pompous display was, by Menzikoff's enemies, painted to the Emperor as braving him to the last, and a proof that the exiled prince was the ambitious man whom nothing could humiliate: these remarks, added to the personal hatred of the Emperor, had the desired effect. A detachment of troops was sent to deprive him of his honors, which had been granted by his own and foreign sovereigns. On obeying this order, Menzikoff became a new man: he relinquished his vanity and ambition with his stars and ribbons.—'Yes, take,' said he to the officer, 'take these witnesses of my foolish vanity; they are all in this box: I thought I should not be allowed to retain them; but I ought to have borne them on my person, and then the humiliation would have been more complete.' The disgrace ended not here. The exile and his family were made to alight from the splendid carriage, and enter into separate and more humble vehicles, sent for the purpose.

'I am prepared for all,' said Menzikoff; 'execute your orders strictly: the more you deprive me of, the less uneasiness will remain.' His new vehicle was a covered kabitka, and the same conveyances awaited his family. His own carriages were all sent back to St. Petersburgh, and he continued his journey without having the solace of his wife, or the conversation of his son and daughters.—Whenever chance gave him an instant's opportunity of conversing with them, he exhorted them to be firm of heart, and to bear the storm without shrinking. Religion and philosophy animated his words, and they were not spoken in vain.

He arrived, without any other molestation, at Rennebourg; but scarcely had he begun to make preparations for his new life, when an order arrived that he should repair to Yakowski, in Siberia, his residence in Rennebourg being considered too close to the capital. His future destination was about 8,000 versts from St. Petersburgh. Eight servants only were allowed to accompany him; and before he left his estate, he was made to relinquish the clothes he wore, and to assume the garb of a Russian peasant. His wife and children shared the same fate, their dress being a coarse woollen gown with a sheepskin cap.

The princess Menzikoff being very delicate, and having been accustomed to all the luxury of the great and opulent, soon gave way to misery and fatigue, and died near Kasan. Her husband exhorted her to meet her fate with resignation, and she died in his arms. Menzikoff performed the last sad duties; he dug the grave himself, and with his own hands deposited the body. His guards did not allow him much time to bedew with tears the grave of one to whom he had been long sincerely and affectionately attached: he was hurried from the tomb, and forced to continue his journey to Tobolski. Here the news of his approach had been long known, and the streets were crowded to see the man who had exiled most of the inhabitants of the city, and before whom the destiny of Russia had so lately bowed.

On entering Tobolski, he saw two Russian noblemen whom he had sentenced to exile; they reproached him and hooted him as he passed. To one he said, 'Your reproaches are just, I have merited them: and now is your moment to satisfy your hatred; but you can wreak no other vengeance in the fallen state to which I am reduced. I sacrificed you to my political views, because your honor and your character disturbed me.' To the other he said, 'I know not that you were in Siberia: do not impute your present misfortune to me. I often asked why I no longer saw you, and received only vague and unsatisfactory answers: being too much occupied with public business, I neglected that of individuals; some secret enemy of yours must then have procured the order; if, however, the abuse of me will satisfy you, do it to the utmost of your wish.' A man rushing through the crowd, covered M. and his daughter with mud, which he threw with the greatest strength. 'On me, on me,' said Menzikoff, 'heap your dirt and your reproaches! on me alone—those poor creatures have never injured.'

The Governor, by desire of the emperor, sent Menzikoff five hundred rubles for the relief of his family—the last mark of imperial remembrance he ever was destined to receive; he obtained permission to employ it in the purchase of those articles which might conduce to his ultimate comfort, or alleviate in some degree his future miserable exile. This precaution was prompted by the wants of his children; for himself he had few: he had resigned himself with perfect content into the hands of the Being whom, when in affluence, he had neglected or forgotten; his own misfortunes he bore with fortitude, but it drew tears of anguish and repentance from his heart, when he surveyed the misery his ambition and tyranny had entailed on his family.

Saws, hatchets, articles requisite to clear the ground, salted provisions, seeds, &c. were procured: the surplus money he desired might be distributed among the poor.

The time destined for him to stay at Tobolski having expired, he once more continued his journey. His vehicle was, by a refinement of cruelty, changed to an open car, drawn by one horse, sometimes by dogs. Five long months passed before he reached Yakowski, and during this period he was exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a climate exceedingly cold, and where the ground is seldom free from snow. Those can best feel for the suffering of the exile, who have themselves passed days and nights in sledges, where the dull monotony of the scenery is never changed, and where all that meets the eye is everlasting snow, or thick woods of deep colored pine, thro' which the wind blows as if in response to its wild inhabitants. Menzikoff's health was unimpaired by cold and fatigue, and his family bore the journey with apparent health and vigor.

A few days previous to his arrival, a circumstance occurred which recalled all his former power and grandeur, and caused the liveliest emotion of grief and distress. He had alighted with his family in the cottage of a Siberian peasant, one of those small and miserable log huts which admit sufficient light to make darkness and wretchedness visible, when an officer, whom he instantly knew, entered the hut. This officer was returning from Kamskatcha, where he had been sent during the reign of Peter the Great, with a commission relative to the discoveries which Capt. Behring was to attempt. The officer had served under Menzikoff, who now called him by his name. Astonished to find himself known in so distant a country, and so retired a spot, he asked who it was that addressed him, and who knew him? 'I am Alexander,' said the exile; 'I was not long ago, the Prince Menzikoff.' The officer could scarcely credit the assertion; he had left him in power and affluence, and the first subject of the state; it appeared more probable the raving of some insane peasant, than the actual person of the great Menzikoff. The Prince led the officer to a small aperture which admitted the light, and holding his face for scrutiny, asked—'are you not satisfied?' The officer recognized him, and said, 'Ah, my prince! by what disaster has your excellency fallen into this deplorable state?' 'Suppress your titles,' said the exile; 'I have already told you that I am Alexander.' Still uncertain, the officer addressed a young peasant, who was mending his boot in a corner, and asked in a low voice. 'Who is that extraordinary man?'—'It is Alexander, my father,' replied the young prince aloud; 'ought you not to know us—you who have received so many favors, and are under so many obligations to my father?' Menzikoff, displeased at the rudeness of his son, interrupted him, by saying, 'Pardon this unfortunate man the rudeness of his humor; he is my child, whom, during his infancy, you condescended to caress and carry in your arms: here are his sisters—these are my daughters,' (showing, at the same time two apparently miserable peasant girls, who were soaking the crusts of black bread in a wooden bowl containing milk.) 'This had the honor of being affianced to Peter II., our present Emperor, and was to have been the Empress of all the Russias!"

This conversation the more astonished the officer the longer it continued, and the name of Peter II. was a surprise; for he himself having left Russia more than four years, he was ignorant of the changes which had occurred. Menzikoff related past circumstances, beginning with the death of Peter the Great, and ending with his exile.

'You will find,' he concluded, 'Dolgoroukiand Oster-mann leading the Government—tell them in what state you saw me; it may gratify their hatred and revenge; but assure them that my heart experiences more tranquillity than theirs, and more than it ever knew during the time of my great prosperity.'

They parted. The officer long watched the departing car of Menzikoff, doubting whether most to pity or admire him.

Menzikoff began to make the necessary arrangements and precautions to diminish the horrors of his exile. He cleared sufficient ground to plant his seeds; and with the assistance of his eight servants he began to cut wood in order to enlarge his hut and make it habitable. His example encouraged the others, and shortly was finished a house sufficiently large for his family; it consisted of a chapel and four rooms. He took one for his son and himself; the second for his daughters; the third for his servants, and the last for the shelter for his provisions. The daughter who had been destined for the Empress, had now the charge of the kitchen; the other sister repaired the clothes and washed the linen. Surely, if the downfall of any merited pity, the sight of these females, nursed in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of affluence, condemned, through the misfortunes of their father, to the lowest drudgery of the lowest born, must have excited it! Wherever women have devoted themselves with affection to their parents or their husbands, invariably have they shown a greatness of soul, equal, if not superior, to men. It is said, that whatever sickness or pain the remembrance of past time caused, these excellent and devoted daughters met their father with a cheerful countenance.

The officer above mentioned sent them a present of sheep, rams, cows, bulls, and a sufficient stock of poultry to form a small farm yard; and from that moment, as far as the necessaries of life were concerned, no want was experienced. Every morning, noon, evening, and midnight, the family assembled in the chapel, and Menzikoff performed the service. Misfortune had humbled his mind, and he was now become extremely religious: his example was followed by the rest. The silence of solitude had banished the stormy passions of the heart. Tranquillity was established, and was only moved from his breast, when the sting of reproach, for the misery he had entailed on his children, troubled his imagination.

Six months had elapsed since his arrival, when the eldest daughter was attacked by the small pox. Menzikoff became the physician; he had recourse to all the arts within his reach; he watched her with the eye of an anxious father: remedy after remedy was applied, but in vain; day after day she made rapid strides to her grave. Perceiving how vain were his endeavors, Menzikoff shook off the doctor and assumed the priest. The day of her death arrived. Menzikoff, his family and servants, stood round the bed of the dying princess; with unmoist eyes, and firm voice, and mild countenance, he told his daughter to yield up her spirit in a manner becoming a christian and a princess; and while calling with a devout heart upon the sovereign disposer of all things, his daughter died in his arms. His calm philosophy at once forsook him, and he became instantly the father. He threw himself upon the corpse, embraced it, and moistened it with his tears; when suddenly recollecting the duties he had still to perform, he pointed to the dead, and, in a firm voice, said,—'My children, learn of your sister how to die.' The prayers ordained by the Greek ritual were sung during the day; and when night approached, he buried her in the chapel. By her grave he marked out another, saying, 'Here place me when I am no more.'

Both the surviving children were attacked with the same disorder: but in these cases, the care of the father met a better compensation, and in a short time both recovered.

The cares arising from his situation, grief for his wife and daughter, and the fatigues necessary to existence, began at last to undermine his health; this he cautiously concealed from his family, but a slow fever commenced, which exhausted his strength, and obliged him to remain in bed. Then burst forth all the horror of the situation of his family. Alone, friendless, in an almost desert country, far from all assistance, unaccustomed to the practice of medicine, the son and daughter beheld their parent approaching his end. The lingering disorder assumed a worse appearance, and death was certain. This Menzikoff felt, and sending for his children, addressed them for the last time, and with his usual fortitude: 'My children, my last moment is near at hand, and death, which is become familiar to me since my banishment, would have no terrors, if I had only to account for the time since my exile. To this moment, my children, your hearts are free from corruption, and here you will better retain them in innocence, than in the follies and levities of a court: if you should ever return, remember me only in the example I have given you here.'

The firm tone of voice with which he uttered these last words deceived his children, who believed his death was yet distant; but in bidding this last adieu, he had rallied his almost exhausted strength, which left him as he concluded. He extended a hand to each child, and a slight convulsion concluded his life.

He was buried by the side of his daughter as he had desired.

Thus died Menzikoff! a man of great vigor of mind and sound judgment, who had done much good for his country, and who long enjoyed greater power than any sovereign in Europe! The house and chapel have long since fallen to decay, and no stone, no mark can be traced of the spot, where he who had lived in splendor, had died in exile.

At the commencement of the reign of the Empress Ann, the children were recalled from exile. The daughter married Gustavus Biren, brother of the Duke of Courtland, and the son rose to a high rank in the military profession.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. American, April 14.

The rapidity with which the arrivals from Europe succeed each other, leaves little room for editorial speculation on events; for before an opinion or anticipation can be recorded, a still shorter passage comes to refute or confirm it. The Charlemagne arrived yesterday in 16 days from Scilly, and 23 from Havre, and the Hudson made an equally short passage from Deal. To-day we have the JOSEPHINE from Belfast in *sixteen days!* from port to port, for she was off the Hook, as we learn, on Monday, and she actually brings a Liverpool paper of the 25th, only 19 days old now; for the use of which, and some Belfast papers, we are indebted to the Courier. Except as to the market for cotton, and the list of arrivals, there is not much of interest added by these papers to our previous information.

All eyes, now, will naturally be turned to France. The situation of the Ministry, and, perhaps, of the ruling dynasty of that nation, is a perilous one. The prorogation of the Legislative bodies—*if* the Press be left unshackled—will only add fuel to the flame already kindled; and in September they will re-unite, more exasperated than ever, against the Polignac cabinet. From several articles in the Ministerial papers (for our French files came to hand last evening *after* the paper was out,) we infer that some calculation is made of the effect, upon a glory-loving people, of a brilliant result to the expedition against Algiers; and that the Legislature coming together again amidst the gratulations from such an event, the Liberal party would not be able to make head so successfully as before against the Cabinet. Many unforeseen contingencies may interpose to defeat this calculation; and among them, not the least improbable, perhaps, would be the unconditional compliance by the Dey of Algiers, as soon as the French forces should arrive off his coast, with all the demands of France. In that case, the expense incurred for what would then be called a fruitless and inglorious expedition, would add strong arguments to those already used against the Ministry.

As to the form of government, it is, we think, clear, that there is no considerable party in France that aims at, or desires any other, than a monarchical form; but the reigning brench of the *Bourbons*, particularly the present King, who is supposed to be altogether in the hands of the Jesuits, is exceedingly unpopular. The Orleans branch, on the contrary, is popular. The Duke of Orleans himself was a soldier of the revolution: he is, or is thought to be, more imbued with the feelings and spirit of the present times, than his royal cousin on the throne; and the *Duke de Chartres*, his eldest son, is constantly and rather studiously, as it seems to us, put before the people as having less of the pretension and haughtiness of the *old regime*. If, therefore, the King persist in the attempt to support his ministers against the voice of the Chamber of Deputies, it is, we conclude, quite within the range of possibilities, that it may cost him his throne.

Respecting Greece, we translate an interesting extract from the Augsburgh Gazette, setting forth the conditions upon which Prince Leopold accepts the sovereignty of the country. It is, we think, to be lamented, that his desire to have the islands of Samos and Candia incorporated into his kingdom could not be granted. But still, much is done for Greece:

AUGSBURGH, March 14.—The *Gazette Universelle* publishes under the London head, the following letter: "The frequent conferences between the Ambassadors of France and Russia and Lord Aberdeen, have reference to the execution of the *protocol of 6th January*. Prince Leopold refused the sovereignty of Greece unless certain conditions were granted him. These were, the incorporation of the islands of Candia and Samos with the new State of Greece; the guaranty by the interposing powers of a Greek loan; the promise that a division of French troops should remain in Greece at the expense of the French government; and especially entire protection against every sort of attack on the part of the Turks. It was difficult, in accordance with the principles heretofore professed by all the powers, to assent to these demands; yet they were so much committed to Prince Leopold, and attached so much importance to his nomination, that every thing possible was done to satisfy his wishes. After long discussions, the required protection against the Turks, the stay during a year of a French division, and the guaranty of a loan, of which the amount is hereafter to be determined, were granted; but Samos and Candia were refused. The Prince was still dissatisfied. When, however, he became convinced that further demands would be ineffectual, he proposed that at least the Greek inhabitants of these islands should be placed under the protection of Greece. But this proposition was also rejected; for the Porte and Greece being both required to proclaim an amnesty, the Porte might have thought itself at liberty not to execute the stipulation. After infinite difficulty, the negociation was brought to a successful close; and Prince Leopold having renounced his pretensions upon Samos and Candia, was by a protocol of February, recognised as Sovereign Prince of Greece."

The breaking up of the winter on the continent of Europe seems to have been attended with many disasters. We have heard before of much damage from the overflowings of the Danube; and from the annexed article from Bremen, find that the Weser and its tributaries had burst their bounds, and were inundating the whole country around.

GERMANY. *Bremen, March 6th.*—We are here upon an island, of which the extent is hourly diminishing. Our causeways, dikes and bridges, are either carried away, or ready to yield; our villages are all inundated; and since yesterday, when another dike gave way, the waters are rolling in torrents towards our fauxbourgs. The inhabitants of the country will especially suffer by these disasters; they lodge in barns. During the several days past there have been two or three feet of water in the stables. Provisions are despatched in boats from the city to the poor inhabitants of the country. Those who are sick or in want of shelter, are brought in here: the number is already considerable. Ten boats were this morning despatched into Oldenburgh, where it is feared succor is much needed.

A London paper of the 23d states that the Porte has already paid to General Diebitsch the second portion of the instalment secured by the treaty of Russia.

In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connel presented a petition praying for a repeal of the Union between this country and Ireland. Its fate, perhaps, will be best known from the words of Mr. Hume, who in defending the Hon. Member from the attacks of almost all those who spoke on the question, said, "It was his duty to present it, but he had not given a single opinion on the object at which the position aimed."

Prorogation of the Chambers.

PARIS, March 20.—The expectation that the Chambers would be prorogued or dissolved yesterday, excited such interest, that at an early hour in the morning, the approaches to the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies were obstructed by a crowd anxious to obtain admission as soon as the doors should be opened. By noon, the hour for which the Deputies had been summoned, the multitude had become so dense that when the Members of the Chambers arrived, the veterans of the guards on duty were obliged to employ force to open for them a passage.

When the doors were opened, the galleries were immediately filled, and so great was the throng, that the Salles des Conferences was completely occupied by intruders. The attendance of Deputies was extremely numerous, many groups were formed in different parts of the house, and animated conversations took place.

The President took the Chair at 1 o'clock.

The minutes of the last sitting having been read, M. Cardone approached the Tribunal, and seemed anxious to speak, but after some conversation with the President and Secretaries, he returned to his seat. The minutes were adopted.

The agitation that prevailed was so great, that it was not without difficulty that silence could be obtained.

The President read a letter from M. Balguerie, announcing that on account of the ill state of his health he was under the necessity of resigning his seat, as Deputy to the Department of the Gironde. The President read a second letter from Count Donatien des Sesmaisons, which, after stating the vacation of Chancellor Dambray, expressed his regret at being separated from his late honorable Colleagues, and his gratitude for the marks of kindness and good-will he had received at their hands.

The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of the Marine were introduced and took their seats on the Ministerial Bench. The former opened his portfolio, took out a paper, ascended the Tribune, delivered the paper to the President, and then returned to his place.

The President:—"Gentlemen, the Minister of the Interior has placed in my hands a proclamation of the King, which I am about to read. (Profound silence.) The proclamation was couched in the following terms:

'Charles, by the Grace of God, &c.

'The Session of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of the Deputies of the Departments is prorogued to the first of September next.

'The present proclamation shall be carried to the Chamber of Deputies, by our Ministers of the Interior and of the Marine.

'Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, March 19, A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign. (Signed) By the King

CHARLES.

'The Minister of the Interior MONTBEL.'

The President continued "Gentlemen, according to the terms of the law, the Chamber must instantly separate."

Upon uttering these words, the President left the chair. Cries of *Vive le Roi!* immediately proceeded from the *extreme Droit*, and were repeated upon the benches of the *Droit*, the *centre Droit* and a part of the *centre Gauche*. The Deputies of the *Droit* waved their hats and clapped their hands; the *Gauche* maintained silence, and several Hon. Deputies laughed on seeing the agitation of those opposite to them.

The shout of *Vive le Roi!* having died away, several Deputies of the *Gauche* exclaimed *Vive la Charte!* upon which those of the *Droit* drowned their voices with reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi!*

A gentleman of about 40 years of age, and wearing an order, who was in one of the *Tribunes Reservees* above the *Cote Droit*, leaned over, and said in a distinct voice,—*Messieurs, Vive le Roi et la Charte!*

M. De Lepine exclaimed, *a bas la Tribune!*—This exclamation gave rise to some remonstrances, but the members separated, and the galleries were cleared without difficulty.

As the Hon. Deputies left the House, they were surrounded by numerous inquirers, all anxious to learn the result of the sitting.

The Chamber of Peers likewise assembled at one o'clock. After the minutes of the last sitting had been read and adopted, the Prince de Polignac delivered to the Chancellor the Royal Proclamation, which the latter read, and the Chamber immediately separated.

The following extract from Warsaw (says the British Traveller,) shows how different a view Russia takes of the influence of Jesuits from that sanctioned by the present measures of the English cabinet in the affairs of Portugal.

Warsaw, Feb. 23.—We learn that the Russian Government is going to take against the Jesuits measures still more severe than those which we announced some weeks ago. Several laymen initiated into that order, and some of whom are married, have found their way into the Southern provinces of Russia, especially those near the Black Sea and Mount Caucasus. There are several Catholic Armenians among them. The conversions which these gentlemen have attempted to make among the schismatic Armenians and Georgians have been discovered by the Russian police, which has ordered three of these Jesuits to be arrested—one of whom is married, and has his wife to share his captivity.

It is not yet known what will be their fate; and it is affirmed that the Russian Ministers in the several Courts of Europe have received the most peremptory orders not to grant passports from Russia to any person, whether a priest or a layman, who is suspected of belonging to the order of Jesuits. It is added, that henceforward all persons connected in any manner whatever with this order, who shall endeavor to enter the country clandestinely, shall be immediately arrested and sent to Beresory, in Siberia, near the Frozen Ocean.

Fire at Constantinople.—Extract of a letter from a British Officer, dated Constantinople, Jan. 25, 1830:—"The force of the Turkish navy now at Constantinople consists of two three deckers, (Mahmoud, of 140 guns, and Selim, of 130 guns) seven line of battle ships, eight frigates, (one of which is double banked of 64 guns) and twenty large corvettes, of from 24 to 26 guns each; besides these, a 20 gun ship is daily expected from the arsenal at the island of Marmora. Her masts and yards are in readiness at Constantinople, being at present but Jury rigged. The Sultan is quite enamored with the majestic appearance of the Blonde British frigate, and sent a draughtsman on board a few days back, who took a complete architectural drawing of her, for the purpose of having a frigate built exactly of her model and dimensions. The Turkish shipwrights are now busily employed in preparing timbers for the intended La Blonde of the east.

On Friday last the Blonde was honored with the company at dinner of Captain Bey, second in command of the Turkish navy, and Reale Bey, a Rear-Admiral, and Leman Reis Bey, the Navy Commissioner, with Captain Kelly, the commander of the Steam Navigation; but unfortunately the harmony of the evening was suddenly interrupted by the breaking out of fire on the Galata side of Constantinople, which soon assumed a most alarming appearance. The flames spread like wildfire, and having taken a direction in the line of the Custom House, it was deemed advisable, as well for the safety of the town as that of the shipping, to send a large force from the Blonde, to assist in arresting the progress of that destructive element. Consequently Lieut. Barrow, (son of Mr. Sec. Barrow, of the Admirality,) Mr. Turton, the master, and Lieutenant Hayes, of the Marines, and 100 seamen, with a division of Marines, landed, and their prompt conduct excited great admiration. Finding they could make little progress in arresting the fury of the flames by the engines, they turned to and tore down, by main force, a range of houses which lay between the Custom House and the direction which the fire had taken: and thus, by sacrificing eight or ten houses, they saved the extensive towns of Tophan, Galatia, and Pera; perhaps the Turkish Navy and the thousands of merchant ships of all nations that are lying along the Galata and Pera wharfs; for had the fire reached the Custom House, where there are numerous stores of combustible materials, it would be impossible to prevent its communicating to the merchant shipping, and these breaking loose, would soon have drifted amongst the Turkish ships of war, and thus have fired the dock yard, the city of Constantinople, and perhaps the Seraglio, owing, however, to the exertions of our people, the fire was got under by 11 at night. About 40 houses have been consumed. It is but right to observe that the Captain Bey took an active part in extinguishing the flames, and seemed to vie with our officers in braving the fury of the element. Captain Kelly, of the steam navigation, was also very conspicuous on this occasion, and rendered himself particularly useful in assisting our people to tumble down the houses.

For this very important service the ship's company of the Blonde has had the honor of receiving the unqualified thanks of the Turks as well as the Franks of this place. The French Ambassador's Lady, Countess Guilleminot, in speaking of it, compares the English sailors to angels, and their actions to every thing bordering on the miraculous. A strong squadron from Alexandria, with presents from the Pacha of Egypt to the Grand Seignior, has recently arrived in the Sea of Marmora. It consists of one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, six corvettes, and four brigs. Mr. Mellish, our Secretary to the Embassy, left us last month for England. The Blonde landed him at Rodosto on the 10th of December. We have heard that the plague is raging to a great extent at Adrianople, and if it extends to this city we shall be for another anchorage."

SIERRA LEONE.—Hostilities had taken place between the Timmanees and the Soossoos, which seriously interrupted the timber trade at that port; hopes were, however, entertained of a speedy accommodation taking place between the contending tribes, as the Chief of the Soossoos had been captured and subsequently beheaded by the other party. Six Spanish vessels, full of slaves, were captured and sent in for adjudication at Sierra Leone by his Majesty's cruisers, whose unwearied zeal and activity in suppressing the felonious traffic in slaves was a theme of universal admiration. The station was singularly healthy: the French frigate Dolphin had arrived there on the 26th January, two days before the Quebec Trader sailed.

"We read, in the Observateur Austrichien, the following article:—

Vienna, March 7.—A courier arrived here today, on its way to Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers, parties to the Treaty of London, had, in the conferences held on February 4th and 26th, definitely fixed the destiny of Greece, and named Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg sovereign and hereditary Prince of Greece.—*Gazette de France.*

Inundation of a part of Vienna.

VIENNA, March 3.—The dreadful ravages caused by the breaking up of the ice on the Danube are the subject of general conversation, and have excited the anxious solicitude of our Monarch. A great part of the capital, the fauxbourgs of Leopoldstadt, of Jogerzeel, the Prater, the park, the seigneurie of Lichenthal, the suburbs of Rossau and Weiss-Jerber, have been inundated to a height of which we have had no example since the year 1809. The suburb of the island resembles a great lake; the boats traverse the streets of Prater as the gondolas traverse the marshes of Venice.

The theatre is closed because it is completely surrounded by water. The accidents which have resulted from this terrible inundation are incalculable; many persons who were returning home at a late hour, and others who incautiously exposed themselves in endeavoring to preserve their property, perished in the most deplorable manner. These melancholy events have powerfully excited the sympathy of the higher classes, and charity was never more extensively displayed.

The Austrian Observer of the 6th instant, states that the number of dead bodies in the suburbs amounted to 72. The Emperor had given 40,000 florins, and the Empress 12,000, to relieve the wants of distressed families.

We have received from a friend a file of Galignani's Paris Messenger to the 18th March, from which we copy the annexed paragraphs which indicate on the part of some politicians of Europe, an apprehension of an approaching crisis in the affairs of France.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Paris Journal du Commerce has the following:—"We have reason to believe, that important despatches from St. Petersburgh were received yesterday by the Russian Ambassador at Paris.—If it be true that the Cabinets of Vienna and St. James's, on being consulted as to the line of conduct they would pursue towards France in the event of any internal crisis, have made a declaration of their intentions, why should not that of St. Petersburgh, on this occasion, remind the other Powers of the treaties that bind them not to take any measures with regard to each other but with the concurrence of all, and that, in case of its being otherwise, this Cabinet should also pronounce a distinct resolution?"

The Courier Francais says:—"In the higher circles of the Faubourg St. Germain, a general subject of conversation is a letter addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the Prince de Polignac, to inform him that the Court of London would see with much displeasure the Cabinet of the Tuilleries run the hazard of *Coups d'Etat*. It is feared in the same circles that these hints will still further increase the irresolution, of which serious complaints begin to be made."

LATEST FROM CARACAS.

The St. Thomas Tidende of March 6th, received at the office of the Mercurio of New York, contains Caracas dates to the 25th Feb.

The news of the installation of the Constituent Congress at Bogota, the resignation of the Liberator, &c. had reached Caracas, but according to the Tidende, had produced no effect in calming the minds of the people, or inducing them to desire a negociation.

The following proclamation was issued by Gen. Arizmendi on the 25th February.

People of Caracas!—There is no doubt but the Tyrant of Colombia is advancing with his legions, and that he intends to violate the sacred soil of liberty, Venezuela. This is what you wished. The common oppressor has taken the decisive step, which will result in the establishment of your precious rights. Liberty secures itself by the blood of despots, and the whole transaction is incompatible with tyranny.

Venezueleans!—This is the moment to fulfil your solemn oaths. Your property, your energies, every thing in short, not excepting your lives, is henceforth not your own; all is the property of your country and of liberty. His Excellency the civil and military Chief, [Paez] who has displayed distinguished valor in war, has declared himself opposed to the iniquitous projects of the ungrateful Carracene, Simon Bolivar. He who has given so many days of glory to the man who now attacks us,—his very name and that of his companions in arms, will bury the Tyrant; and your prompt and powerful co-operation will carry the arms of Venezuela to the habitations of your unfortunate brethren, the oppressed inhabitants of Bogota, and to the remotest recesses of tyranny.

JUAN B. ARIZMENDI

Caracas, Feb. 25, 1830.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot.	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg.	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½†		8d 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7
Copperas	3½ a 3½†		4d 7½†
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9½ a 10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2½ a 3†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	10 a 11
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$8½a9
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5*
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	45a50§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2†
corn	33a37½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a 81*
Hemp, ton	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, J. t.	$115 a 120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	17 a 18†
rolled	90†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 33†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale A LOT OF GROUND, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike, five miles from Pittsburgh, containing 3¼ acres—The terms will be moderate. For particulars apply to WILLIAM REICHART, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Wilkins township.

JOHN STONER.

April 6, 1830.—3*

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1830.

☞ On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq. WILLIAM DUANE, Jr. Esq. was admitted to practise as an Attorney in the several Courts in this county.

The late arrivals from Europe have brought much Foreign News, a considerable portion of which we have selected for our paper to-day.

The following note will explain the terms used in the account of the French Chamber of Deputies:—The Right, or *Droit*, means the Administration party; the Left, or *Gauche*, the Opposition; the *Centre*, the Moderates. There are also Moderate Oppositionists, who are designated by the term *Centre Gauche*.

We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Proprietors of the Line of Stages from Chambersburgh to Baltimore, which will be found in another column of this paper.—A daily line of stages from this city to Baltimore has been much wanted, and now, thanks to the public spirit and enterprise of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, we have it. By taking this route, the traveller may reach Philadelphia several hours sooner than by the way of Harrisburgh.

The editor of the Beaver Argus, in his last paper, disapproves of our remarks upon the resolution of the legislature, requesting the President to dismiss the murderer of Miller from the naval service of the United States. When we made those remarks, we intended no disrespect to the mover of the resolution: we expected no controversy on the subject, and supposed that the justice of our remarks would be admitted by every person. The editor to whom we have referred, in differing with us, certainly does it with much fairness and liberality. He grants us all that we could ask, and, in the very outset, admits all that is necessary to justify our remarks.

He says, "It is true that the resolution offered, and which was adopted by the house by a large majority, *is not within the legitimate sphere of the duties of legislation*." It is truly somewhat surprising that the editor, after this admission, should bestow applause upon the legislature for the very act which he admits was "*without the legitimate sphere of their duties*."

The legislature had assembled *in haste*, in pursuance of an *extraordinary* call of the governor, *one month earlier* than the usual time, to provide for the wants and to preserve the credit of the state: it had been in session about one hundred and fifty days, at a daily charge to their constituents of at least five hundred dollars, and then, at that late day, as if their *own proper duties* did not occupy a sufficiency of their time, and waste enough of the public money, they must devote two or three days to the performance of an act which they were neither appointed nor expected to perform, and which their advocate admits, was "*without the legitimate sphere of their duties*." It does seem to us, that this simple statement of the case is a full reply to the argument of our friend at Beaver.

Members of the legislature, who are receiving three dollars per day for their services, may think that their time is equally well spent, whether they are acting *within* or *without* their *legitimate sphere*: they may think that "all is fish that comes to their net"—but their constituents, who pay the piper, may think, and generally do think differently.—They will probably think of Æsop's fable of the frogs and the boys, and be disposed to exclaim to their representatives, "this may be sport to you, but it is death to us."

But our *most serious* objection to this usurpation of power by the legislature, does not arise from the mere waste of time and money in doing things which it was not appointed to perform. The legislative, the executive, and the judicial department of our government, has each its prescribed limits and duties. The framers of our constitutions thought that this was a wise and salutary provision in the constitutions of the state and general governments. From the earliest period of our history, it was known that the legislature had been accustomed to encroach upon the duties of the other powers of the government. Mr. Madison, in the 48th number of the Federalist, after showing that the legislature, from its numbers, its holding the purse strings of the nation, and from other causes, is the most powerful branch of a representative government, says, "it is against the enterprising ambition of this department, that the people ought *to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions*." He then adds, that he might produce vouchers from the records and archives of every state, to prove the usurpation of power by their respective legislatures, but only gives some extracts from "Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia," and from the Report of a Council of Censors, appointed in Pennsylvania in 1783, showing the tendency of the legislature to engross all the powers of the government. In the new constitutions, the powers and duties of the different departments were distinctly drawn, with the hope that thereafter each would remain contented "*within its legitimate sphere*."

This hope has been disappointed. The legislature, whenever popularity tempts, still wanders beyond its proper bounds: in the case under consideration it is admitted they have done so. In this particular case, their interference, though improper, was popular, and has done no great injury to any person; still the first attempt at *usurpation* should be checked, because every case forms a justification of and precedent for further usurpations. Indeed, the editor of the Argus, in the very article we are noticing, assumes that *previous* acts which had been performed by our legislatures, were "*without the legitimate sphere* of their duties," and uses them as a justification of the resolution which we censured. Thus it is that power is always gaining strength, one assumption always inducing and excusing another. The time may come, when some act of gross oppression and injustice may be popular, and God knows our legislators are already too prone to be governed by popularity.

In such a case, what security will there be against their power? The advocates of injustice and oppression will argue that the legislature have before done other acts *without the legitimate sphere of their duties*—then why not do *this*? The constitution, having been habitually disregarded, will afford but a feeble protection to the oppressed, against a legislature stimulated by the love of popularity, and unaccustomed to look at the precise limits of their powers. It is therefore the duty of every patriot, to check the slightest attempt, in any branch of our government, to pass *without* its proper sphere. It is with our government as in the moral world—no man at once commits the highest crime; the advance in guilt is gradual—so none of our legislative bodies will at once be guilty of the grossest oppression and usurpation.

But says the editor of the Argus, "We expected that the mover of the resolution would have received the thanks and applause of every citizen of this commonwealth." Truly this was a most extraordinary expectation. Thanks and applause for doing an act confessedly *without the legitimate sphere of his duties!* Does the editor of the Argus think the framers of our constitutions acted *wisely* in prescribing limits to the powers and duties of our legislature? We presume he does. Upon what principle, then, does he bestow "thanks and applause" upon the man who transgresses those limits? There seems to be a manifest inconsistency in approving the conduct, both of the men who fixed limits to the legislative power, and of the man who overleaped those limits.

If our legislators are suffered, without censure, to pass the plain and palpable line of demarcation, solemnly and deliberately drawn by the framers of our constitution, where will they stop? If that line is too faint to arrest their attention, or too feeble to restrain their "enterprising ambition," upon what can we rely? If the reasoning of our friend at Beaver is adopted, and the people of Pennsylvania bestow thanks and applause upon the legislature for passing *without* the legitimate sphere of their duties, what is the advantage we derive from the limit to legislative power? Is it not worse than useless to prescribe bounds to the powers of our legislature, and yet encourage the legislators to pass those bounds?

We would cheerfully say much more upon this subject, but are fearful that our anxiety to expose the heresy of our respectable contemporary at Beaver, has tempted us to trespass too far upon the patience of our readers. We may perhaps resume the subject.

Landlord and Tenant Law.—The following is a digest of the provisions of this important Act:

Sec. 1. When a tenant shall neglect to pay his rent, and there are not goods on the premises sufficient to pay the same, besides those exempted by law from levy, the landlord may give notice to the tenant to quit within fifteen days from the date of the notice, if the notice be given between April 1 and September 1; and within thirty days if given between September 1 and April 1. And if within this period the tenant shall not pay his rent or deliver possession of the house, the landlord may complain to any two aldermen, or justices of the peace, who, upon being satisfied of the above facts, shall issue their precept, reciting the particulars, directed to any constable, commanding him to summon the tenant to appear before them on some day not less than three, nor more than eight days thereafter, to answer the complaint; and on the day appointed, or some other day then to be fixed by the two aldermen or justices, they shall hear the case, and if the complaint be found correct in all particulars, they shall enter judgment against the tenant, that the premises shall be delivered up to the landlord, at whose request they shall issue a writ of possession, directed to the constable, commanding him forthwith to deliver actual possession to the landlord, and to levy the costs on the tenant. If, on the hearing, the complaint shall appear to be unfounded and vexatious, it shall be dismissed with costs to be paid by the landlord. Provided that at any time before the writ of possession is executed, the tenant may avoid it by paying the rent and costs to the constable, which rent and costs shall be ascertained by the justices and endorsed on the writ, of all which the constable must make return to the justices within ten days after receiving the writ. The constable to be responsible as on other writs of execution. Provided, also, that no writ of possession shall be issued for five days after the rendering of judgment; and if within that time the tenant shall give good security for costs and rent up to the time of final judgment, he shall be entitled to appeal to the next court of common pleas. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of a certiorari with the usual form and effect.

Sec. 2. The following fees in addition to the usual mileage are allowed. To the Aldermen or Justices for issuing precept, 12½ cents each.

For hearing and determining the complaint and all other services rendered therein, 50 cents.

For recording proceedings, each 25 cents.

For issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution, each 25 cents.

For the constables for serving precept and returning the same, 25 cents.

For executing the writ of possession and returning the same, 25 cents.

When the rent shall be received from the lessee by the constable, such commission as is now by law allotted on writs of execution.

Post Office Department.—The Postmaster General has made a communication to the House of Representatives in accordance with a resolution of that body, in which he states that no office can be dispensed with, nor expenses retrenched, in that department, without injury to the public service. A brief review of the extraordinary enlargement and increase of the establishment throughout the Union, will show that a corresponding enlargement of its means of business at the seat of Government, is rendered indispensable to the discharge of its duties, and essential to the interests of the country.—*N. Y. American.*

There were,	Post Offices.	Revenue.
In 1790,	75	$37,935
1795,	453	160,620
1800,	803	280,804
1805,	1,558	421,373
1810,	2,300	551,684
1815,	3,006	1,043,065
1820,	4,500	1,111,927
1825,	5,667	1,306,525
1827,		
1829,	8,004	1,707,418

There were,	Miles of Post Roads.	Clerks.	Salaries by law.
In 1790,	1,875		
1795,	13,207	4	$2,000
1800,	20,817	17	4,250
1805,	31,076	9	9,150
1810,	36,406	13	12,330
1815,	43,748	15	16,580
1820,	72,492	21*	22,700
1825,	94,052	27	28,300
1827,		33	34,700
1829,	115,000	38†	39,000

*From 1818. †From 1828

Bearing of Apple Trees.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Lancaster Journal.*

The bill graduating the duty on retailers of Foreign Merchandise, as noticed in this paper some weeks ago, has passed both houses and received the sanction of the Governor. It goes into operation on the first day of September next, at which time licenses will be issued for 3 months, and after that annually on the 1st of May, for one year.

The bill regulating Inns and Taverns has also become a law. In the city and county of Lancaster, Licenses to keep an *Inn* will be from 12 to 35 dollars, the graduation to be made by the Courts having authority to issue the licenses; and to keep a Tavern for the vending of spirituous or vinous liquors, and not being an Inn, 50 dollars.—*Lanc. Journal.*

Short Passages.—The *Rail Road* between this port and Europe being in excellent order, the ships are travelling over it with unexampled rapidity. First, there was the De Rham, in 16 days from land to land; next, the Hudson, in 17 days; then the Charlemagne, in 16 days; and the Josephine, Capt. Britton, from Belfast. The passage of the latter is the shortest ever made from port to port—the distance having been run in *sixteen days and nine hours*. The Liverpool paper of the 25th of March, brought by Capt. Britton, was obtained from the ship Concordia, which he spoke on the passage.

In the year 1815, the ship Fanny, Capt. Forman, made a passage in twenty-one days from Greenock to New York—eighteen from land to land—which was the shortest to that date.

Our accounts from Europe are now two days later than those from New Orleans.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Rapidity of Commercial Intercourse.—It was stated by us some time ago, that orders sent hence to France for goods had been executed and the goods received here in 54 days. This was questioned somewhat at the time, as being hardly credible; but we have now a still stronger statement to make—for by the *Charlemagne*, arrived yesterday, goods were received that were ordered by the *Charles Carroll*, that sailed hence only *fifty-one days before!* Such are the benefits of regular packets—sailing at stated periods, and built, equipped, manned and commanded in the best possible manner.—*N. Y. American.*

Capt. Swift, of the ship Galaxy, arrived at New York from Marseilles, whence he sailed on the 8th March, states that the agents of the government were active in chartering vessels as transports for the expedition fitting out against Algiers. No American vessel had been chartered as yet,—the compensation offered not being sufficient. It was understood at Marseilles that Bourmont was to command the expedition, and that it was to consist of fifty-thousand men, who would rendezvous at Toulon. In passing through the Straits, Capt. S. saw an American frigate, but did not learn her name.—*Nat. Gazette.*

From the Morgantown Republican, March 30.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVAL.

The Steam Boat Monongahela arrived at this place from Pittsburgh, on Friday the 16th inst. and departed on the 17th. The same boat again arrived on Saturday, the 24th, and departed for Pittsburgh the same day.

We notice these arrivals with pleasure, and we believe in a few years the river trade of our country will be principally carried on by steam-boats. The Monongahela river, with little improvement, will afford three feet water for nearly six months in the year, besides occasional freshes during the summer and fall months.

Connected with this subject, is the resolution of Mr. Doddridge, our representative in Congress, as follows:—

On motion of Mr. Doddridge it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements, in addition to the duties required of them by a resolution adopted on Saturday, the ——of February, in the present session, of inquiring into the expediency of making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Alleghenny river, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Conewango Creek, and of the Monongahela river, from Pittsburgh to Morgantown, in the State of Virginia, be instructed to extend their inquiries to the improvement of the Monongahela and the West Fork thereof, from Morgantown to Clarksburgh, in the county of Harrison, in the said State.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A Branch of the United States Bank has been established in Burlington, Vt., of which *Heman Allen*, late minister to Chili, is appointed President.

Flour was on the rise in Baltimore a few days since.

The tolls received at the office of the *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal* during the last week amounted to $2,289—the fifth week since its opening.

Pedlars.—Of all things in the world, gentle reader, did you ever hear, see, or read, of peddling tomb-stones? I think not. Last Tuesday, however, we saw one of the "universal Yankee nation," with a wagon load of tomb-stones, at Selingsgrove. They were finished, and ornamented, and the purchaser had but to furnish an epitaph, which the pedlar inscribed upon the stone, with an expedition that was truly surprising. He has found this quite a profitable business.—*Union Times.*

Customs.—At the balls in Brazil both the cavaliers and their dark-eyed partners dance ungloved. To present a gloved hand to a lady would be taken as an insult, as inferring the existence on her part of some cutaneous disorder.

A gentleman living at Curisbrook, who is remarkable for the docility of his horses and dogs, has a pet rat, which is fastened by a gold chain to a box similar to a dog's, and is so tame as to eat out of his hand freely, and suffer itself to be fondled by his children, without biting them.—*English Paper.*

Buonaparte and the Duc d'Enghien.—Baron Massias, formerly the French charge d'affaires at the Court of Baden, has addressed a letter to M. de Bourienne, on some passages in his Memoires respecting the death of the Duc d'Enghien. The official situation which M. Massias held at the time at Baden gave an opportunity of obtaining much information on the subject; and he asserts, first, that Buonaparte was deceived by his police; secondly, that he was left in ignorance of the inoffensive conduct of the prince; and thirdly, that he was taught to consider as facts, the presence at Ettenbeim of Gen. Dumourier, with his staff, and the assembling of an army of emigrants in the Grand Duchy of Baden. M. Massais, while he admits that nothing can justify the crime of ordering the assassination of the duke, maintains that these considerations render that crime less odious. —*English Paper.*

Music.—M. de Solomon, a musical professor at Paris, has just invented a little machine, by which all instruments may be tuned without difficulty, and by the youngest musician.

CONGRESS.

April 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill separating the office of Agent of the Treasury from that of the Fifth Auditor. Several petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and several reports made on refferred bills.—The Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of Samuel Henderson's case. The bill for the relief of Beverly Chew, and others, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The same order was taken in regard to the amended bill concerning credits on duty bonds. The bill concerning satisfaction for spoliations on the Commerce of certain American citizens, prior to 1800, was ordered to lie on the table. The same order was taken on the bill relating to the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and some other business was transacted. The discussion on the Indian question was resumed.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the resolution calling on the Secretary of War to report an organization of the army, with a reduced number of officers; Mr. Vance spoke against the policy of reduction and the resolution. Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, replied, after which Mr. Desha obtained the floor just at the expiration of the hour. The Speaker then presented to the House the explanation which, by a resolution passed last week, Judge Peck, of Missouri, was permitted to make of his official conduct. The reading of this explanation occupied the House and hour an three quarters, when the call for the reading was withdrawn, and the document was committed and ordered to be printed, together with the petition of Mr. Lawless, presented by Mr. M'Duffie. The House then took up the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, which, after some brief discussion, was rejected by a vote of 105 to 88.

April 15.—In the Senate of the United States, the resolution submitted by Mr. Webster, providing for the appointment of an Agent of the Treasury, to superintend the collection of the revenue and debts due the Government, was, after being amended so as to direct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of creating such an officer, considered and agreed to. The bill to organize the Department of Attorney General, and to erect it into an executive office, was rejected, ayes 18, noes 22. The bill from the House for the benefit of the relatives of the officers who were lost in the Hornet, was ordered to a third reading, after having been amended by striking out that part of it which gave them nine months' pay, and inserting six months' pay.

Several petitions were presented, and several bills from the House passed through their second readings. The bill to alter the terms of credit on bonds given for duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and the bill for the relief of Beverly Chew, and the heirs of Edward Lorraine, and William Emerson, deceased, were severally read a third time and passed. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the removal of the Indians residing in the United States, beyond the Mississippi, and Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech in favor of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Frelinghuysen.

The consideration of the resolution on the subject of a new organization of the Army, was resumed to-day in the House of Representatives, and the discussion was renewed, but the hour had expired before it was brought to a close. After various orders which stood on the calender were postponed, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to amend an act in alteration of acts imposing duties on imports, when Mr. Mallary, at some length, presented the views of the Committee, and his own, on the bill. The bill was then laid aside, and the bill to reduce the duty on coffee and tea was acted on as well as the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the Public Debt. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans had been rejected. A call of the House was ordered. The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 99 to 91; and the bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Hemphill, laid on the table, by a vote of 94 to 88. About a quarter past 6 o'clock, the House adjourned.

April 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Holmes offered a resolution requesting an explanation from the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning some passages of his report to the Senate. Some business in regard to private interests was transacted.—The bill to amend the act for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum was reported without amendment. The bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and for certain internal improvements, was further amended, and reported, by the Committee of the Whole, to the Senate.—The amendment, offered by Mr. Dickerson, was rejected; and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time. Mr. Dickerson moved to reconsider the vote concerning re-organizing the establishment of the Attorney General, &c. &c.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Private Bills during the chief part of the day.—Previously three Bills were reported by Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, authorizing subscriptions of stock—first, to the Morris Canal and Banking Company, secondly, to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company; and thirdly, to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The resolution relative to a reduction of the Officers of the Army, was taken up, and Mr. Tucker made some observations which occupied the House until the expiration of the allotted hour, when his remarks were arrested. The House then adjourned till Monday.

"*Reform.*—From the report of the Postmaster General recently made to the Senate, it appears that four hundred and ninety one removals of postmasters *only* have taken place since Gen. Jackson came into power. So far as this goes, it is *very well*; but it is a mere drop in the bucket to *what the public want*.

"The more we examine the course of Postmaster Gen. Barry, the more we like it. Let him go on."

Such is the comment of the New York Enquirer upon the report lately made by the Postmaster General to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body. This 'rewarded' editor reminds us strongly of one of Robespierre's 'rewarded editors'—Marat—whose favorite object through the columns of his Journal, *L' Ami du Peuple* was to stimulate the movement of reform through the agency of the guillotine, crying out—'more heads' after every fresh exercise of its power—and whose favorite maxim was, that the French people never would be thoroughly regenerated, until two hundred and sixty-three thousand of their own heads were cut off.—*Delaware Journal.*

"*Church and State.*"—The following is a statement of the numbers of the different religious denominations in the United States:

Roman Catholics,		600,000
Methodists,		421,000
Calvanistic Baptists, probably,		115,000
Presbyterians,	146,297 ?	261,297
Congregationalists,	115,000 ?	
Unitarian Congregations,		150
Episcopal Churches,		598
German Reform, members,		30,000
Lutheran Congregations,		800
Friends, Orthodox and Hicksites, supposed to include all who have been educated Quakers,		750,000

When we hear a man, with facts like the above before him, and without being able, or even *pretending to support* his assertions by proof, still harping upon the stale and hackneyed story of "Church and State," and this to be brought about by one, and that a comparatively small denomination, we must conclude that he either *intends* to utter a falsehood, or,

"————like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory
To credit his own lie——"

may, perhaps, in the judgment of charity, be considered rather more of a fool than knave.—*Rochester Observer.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVALS.

April 20. Ruhamah,
21. Planet,
21. Native,
22. Paragon.

DEPARTURES.

19. Erie,
19. Home,
19. Delaware,
20. Lark,
21. Emigrant,
21. Reindeer.

Died,

At 8 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 19th inst. at his country residence, near this city, JOHN IRWIN, Esq. aged 84 years. The deceased was a native of Tyrone county, in Ireland, and emigrated to America in the year 1772. He had been a resident of Pittsburgh and its vicinity during the last 56 years, and was extensively known as a merchant. The deceased was a kind husband, indulgent father, and benevolent citizen; and few men have passed, with less reproach, a life so long and so replete with incident. After a lingering confinement, he died, with tranquillity and resignation, surrounded by his family.—*Communicated.*

On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. MARGARET WRENSHALL, consort of Mr. John Wrenshall.

On Monday last, Mr. JAMES STOCKTON, son of Rev. Joseph Stockton, of Allegheny Town.

On the 18th inst. in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES FEE, consort of Mr. Robert Fee, Printer, of this city.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

NEW STORE OF DRY GOODS,

45 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AT this new Dry Goods establishment, the subscribers offer for sale a great variety of seasonable Goods at retail, among which are superior Black Italian Lutestrings; Blue and Jet Black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlins, Marcilene, Satin, and Nankin Levantines; Black and colored Palmyreen; Green Worsted Barrege; Colored Cotepalys; Brown Batteste, and an elegant assortment of Cambric, Ginghams, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods; Damask Table Cloths; Diapers; 5-4 Irish Sheetings; Linens; Brown and White Drillings; Black Italian Lustrings; Rouen Cassimere; Beaverteen; Blue, White, and Yellow Nankeens; Blue, Black, Mixed, and Olive Brown BROADCLOTHS; with a general supply of Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Hosiery, and almost every other article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and at prices which cannot fail pleasing those who wish to buy good Goods.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830—w6t.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

28 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
30 barrels do. do. old and fair.
30 do. MOLASSES,
72 do. MACKEREL, Nos. 2 and 3,
7 tons PIG LEAD,

For sale, on accommodating terms, by

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

April 23, 1830—4t.

THE public are hereby notified and warned not to trust my wife, Margaret C. Patterson, on my account, after this date, as any debts of her contracting I do henceforth refuse to pay.

R. M. PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830.—3t

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up "	3
Wyoming, - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, ¼ per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

Spring Millinery.

MRS. KERR has just received, (per mail stage from Philadelphia,) her FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY. Pattern Bonnets, Hats and Caps. ☞ Every article in the Millinery line, made at the shortest notice, and in the most superior manner.

41 Diamond, April 23.—3t.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

DRAWING EXPECTED TO-MORROW

OF the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1830. Capital Prize, $25,000. Tickets nine dollars. *For Sale this day only.*

GEO. A. COOK.
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, April 23, 1830.

FRANKLIN WORKS, April 15, 1830.

IN consequence of Mr. James A. Bartram having withdrawn himself from my employ, as Clerk, all transactions at the Mill will be attended to by my brother, Orin Waters, and no other person. ASA WATERS.

April 30.—3t.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

EUROPE.

THE subscriber being again called on business to Europe, respectfully begs leave to tender his services to the public, in the transaction of all business that may be confided to his care, in England, Ireland, Scotland, or any other part of Europe: such as the recovery and collection of legacies, devises, inheritances, debts, rents, bequests, annuities, claims, &c. He contemplates departing from Pittsburgh on the 17th of May next, and proceeding from New York to England, by the packet of the 1st June, returning to the United States early in the spring. He confidently hopes, from his experience and knowledge of the law, to be enabled to give general satisfaction. Every information given, by application personally, or if by letter, *post paid*, to the subscriber, at the office of W. Forward, Esq. Pittsburgh. H. KEENAN.

Respectable references can be given, amongst which are the following:—

Mr. Thomas Cassilly, W. Forward, Esq. counselor at law, Pittsburgh; Messrs. Towne & Gazzam, Merchants, Mobile; Mr. T. Fitzwilliam, N. Orleans; Major John Bailey, Walter Erwin, Esq. Natchez; M. P. Cassilly, Esq. Cincinnati; A. G. Folingsby, Merchant, Baltimore; Messrs. James & John Sloan, Merchants, Philadelphia; James Keenan, Esq. Youngstown, Pennsylvania.

P. S. Persons desirous of engaging passages for their friends from Europe, or remitting them money, may have their wishes accomplished, by applying as above. H. K.

April 23, 1830.—3tw*

DARNLEY, or the Field of the Cloth of Gold: by the Author of "Richlieu." Also, Harper's Stereotype Edition of the History of the Jews, from the earliest period to the present time. By Rev. H. H. Milman, with Maps and Engravings: in two volumes. Just received and for sale by H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

April 13.—3t

A Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, adjoining lands of David Boggs, and Mr. Snodgrass, on Sawmill Run, 2 miles from this city—containing eighty-three acres—fifty acres cleared—an Orchard—a Shingle Roof Barn, Log House and convenient out-houses, and great abundance of Stone Coal and Limestone. An undoubted title, clear of any incumbrance whatever. Terms easy, and made known by application to M'Kee & Graham, or the subscriber, on the premises.

CALEB FOSTER.

April 16.—4t*.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants, or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE following prices will be given for good WOOL, clean washed on the sheep's back, and free of burs, if delivered to the subscriber, at Economy, Beaver county.

Prime Wool,	-	50	cents per lb.
1, or full blood,	-	40	"
2, 7-8,	-	35	"
3, 3-4,	-	31¼	"
4, 1-2,	-	28	"
5, 1-4,	-	26	"
6, common,	-	24	"

A deduction will be made on the above prices, if not washed clean. Two-thirds payable in Cash, and the other third at a credit of nine months, payable at Economy, or prompt pay in Merchandise.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 16, 1830—w4t.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING.
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.

March 30—w8t. No. 47 Market street.

ACADEMY,

FOURTH STREET, NEAR FERRY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he intends to open an Academy, in the Room now occupied by Mr. Gurnsey, in Fourth street, near Ferry.

In his Academy will be taught, all the branches of useful knowledge, requisite for Mechanical or Mercantile pursuits, as well as those branches which qualify young gentlemen for College.

The length of time that he has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and the undivided and unremitting attention which he intends to give to the Pupils, will, he trusts, ensure, as he hopes to merit, public patronage.

JOHN WINTER.

March 26.—w3mo.

RAGS, RAGS.

THE subscribers will give the highest price, in CASH or GOODS, for good country mixed Rags, and fine white linen do.

They have on hand, and keep constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, in all their varieties, which they are prepared to sell, wholesale, at very *reduced prices*.

Country merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to give them a call. Orders thankfully received.

J. N. TOY, & W. R. LUCAS.
Booksellers and Stationers, Baltimore.

March 26.—w4t.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

BOARDING.—Five or six Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, in a pleasant part of the city, a few steps from Market street. Inquire of the Printer. April 16—4t.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of DOBBINS & ANSHUTZ, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The books are left with J. Dobbins. JAMES DOBBINS,
GEO. S. ANSHUTZ.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1830.

JAMES DOBBINS,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

INFORMS his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 150 Third str't, between Smithfield and Grant str'ts, where he will be happy to supply those who will favor him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. N. B.—Hats made to order at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3t.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COYLE,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS.
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.
N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, comprising a very general assortment of shelf and coarse goods. Also, 100 dozen grass and corn SITHES, from different manufactories. Also, a fresh supply of double and single barrel PERCUSSION GUNS, warranted of the best English make, very low, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 49 Market Street.
March 26.—1mo.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.
P. SHOENBERGER & SON.
April 6, 1830—1mo.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.
Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.
For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.
JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

CATHARINE REYNOLDS wishes to be informed of the residence of Wm. Nelson and family, formerly of County Donegal, in Ireland, who came into Quebec, about six years ago, and left Catharine Reynolds in the state of N. York; said Nelson had a wife and four children. He is supposed now to be in the state of Tennessee.—Any information given to Catharine Reynolds, at Pittsburgh, will be thankfully received.
Editors of newspapers in Tennessee, are requested to give this notice one insertion.
April 16, 1830.

GUM ARABIC, Juniper Berries, Pyroligneous Acid, Pink Saucers, Gum Kino, &c. just received at the Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK
April 20.—w3t.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale. at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next, at 11 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, and claim of David M'Nair, of, in and to a certain piece of land, situate in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, being part of lots Nos. 6 and 7, as laid out on the Bullock Pen Farm, situate north, and adjoining the Turnpike Road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh: Beginning on the said Turnpike Road, thence north thirty degrees, east 124 perches, thence south 69½ degrees, west 129 perches, thence south 27 degrees, west 36 perches, to the said Turnpike Road, thence eastwardly, along said road to the place of beginning; containing thirty-eight acres, and 103 perches, be the same more or less.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David M'Nair, at the suit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of Wm. B. Foster.
WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.
April 13, 1830.—3t.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.
By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal Packet Boats, at different places on this route, if they think proper.
The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.
Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.
Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1820.—6mo.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street.
March 16.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,440		2,440
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	250		5,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
50	60		3,000
50	50		2,500
100	40		4,000
100	30		3,000
250	25		6,250
1700	18		30,600
12250	9		110,250
14620 prizes			$239,540

19600 blanks—34220 tickets.

Tickets -	$9 00	Quarters -	$2 25
Halves -	4 50	Eighths -	1 12

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, March 30, 1830.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.
They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—
A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.
Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.
Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.
Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.
Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

MAHOGANY.

RECEIVED, at No. 65 Market street, a very splendid assortment of MAHOGANY, consisting of Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, ROSE and SATIN WOOD VENEERS: All of which are offered cheap for cash. Orders received and promptly attended to.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
Also, Fifty pairs BRASS CAPS and BASES.
March 23—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.
☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC for the Consumption.—*THE PULMEL* is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable remedy for this fatal disease, which has cured or relieved five hundred persons, from Boston to New Orleans, since 1827, being taken internally and inhaled. Many preparations of it are made at the chemical manufactory of the proprietor, *Doctor Rafinesque*, Professor of Medicine, Botany, &c. in Philadelphia, author of the *Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption.* He practises as a Pulmist, and furnishes ample written consultations on specific cases for Ten Dollars.
The Pulmel is sold, in Pittsburgh, by
CHARLES AVERY & Co.
Agents, at the Philadelphia price of 20 doses for One Dollar. Also, the Compound Syrup of Lycopus, for Hæmoptysis, the Pulmist, &c The Syrup of Pulmel sold at a small advance of 25 per cent. A pamphlet of the Pulmel given gratis to applicants. April 16—7t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of S. P. Church & Co. have taken the store recently occupied by Mr. G. M'Kown, No. 45 Market street, where they intend keeping a complete assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, at Retail, and at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor them with their patronage.
They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves.
SAMUEL P. CHURCH,
CLARK B. CHURCH.
April 16.—3w.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER.
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'd Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

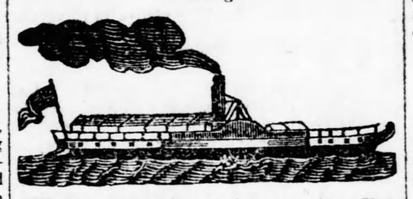
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to
TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,
For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to
TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,
45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
February 16—tf. Putnam.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } Commis'srs.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.
March 2.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.
☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.
Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.
A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.
☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.
Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Stewart and James M'Candless, under the firm of Wm. Stewart & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. James M'Candless, who will continue the Iron and Commission Business, is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. JAMES M'CANDLESS,
WILLIAM STEWART.
Cincinnati, March 24. (April 9—5t.)

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.
☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHŒNIX BREWERY
FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.
L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.
Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In Asthma or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.
Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.
Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,
As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.
Also a constant supply of
Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.
N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.
CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.
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